

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.All business or news letter and telegraphic
despatches must be addressed NEW YORK
HERALD.Letters and packages should be properly
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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOWERY THEATRE, BOWERY.—BETHA, THE SINGING
MACHINE GIRL.—THE JOLLY COBBLE.WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner 25th St.—Perform-
ances afternoon and evening.—DAVID GABRIEL.TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery.—
THE FLOWER GIRL OF PARIS.—JOE KID.OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—SCHNEIDER—NEW
SONGS AND DANCES.WALLACE'S THEATRE, Broadway and 12th street.—
ELITE.NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—ACROSS THE CONTI-
NENT.LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE, No. 726 Broadway.—KELLY
AND LEON'S MINSTRELS.MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—
THE LONG SIGHT.CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—THEODORE THOMAS'
SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.TERRACE GARDEN, 28th street, between Lexington and
Madison.—JULIUS'S CONCERTS.BROOKLYN RINK, Clermont avenue, near Myrtle are
22d.—SUMMER EVENING CONCERTS.

New York, Friday, August 11, 1871.

CONTENTS OF TO-DAY'S HERALD.

- PAGE.
- 1—Advertisements.
 - 2—Advertisements.
 - 3—Labor Reform: A New Political Party in the
Field: The Contest Between Capital and
Labor.—The Base Ball Hoax.—Singular
Case of Strangulation.—Marriages and
Deaths.—Advertisements.
 - 4—Editorial: Leading Article, "The Family Jars
Among the Republicans and the Troubles of
the Democracy.—General Grant Master of the
Field"—Personal Intelligence.—New York City
News.—Arrival of an Alleged Swindler.—Amuse-
ment Announcements.
 - 5—War Threatening: A Franco-Russian Alliance
Against Austria.—Continuation of the
Preparations of Russia.—The Situation in
France.—England: Earl Russell Appointed Ar-
bitrator of the Alabama Claims.—Telegrams
from Germany, Spain, China and Central and
South America.—Miscellaneous Telegrams.
 - 6—The Rochester Tragedy: Continued. Ex-
tension Over the Strange Death of Yule Karsner.—
The Sad Steamboat Scold: Continuation of the
Official Investigation.—Continued. Extension
Taxation of National Banks.—Another
Strife for Jersey.—Murderous Mike.—Great
Fire in Philadelphia.—The Maine Central Railroad
Disaster.—Fatal Railroad Accident.—Dis-
aster of a Packing Box Factory.—Sad Affair.—A
Baltimore Delinquent Captured.—Lake Superior
Silver Mines.
 - 7—The President: Chief Justice Chase on the Na-
tional Issues of the Campaign of 1872: His
Views on the Democratic Platform.—Proce-
dings in the Courts.—The Courtiers: Canard-
Shall Women Have a Chance to Learn a
Trade.—Financial and Commercial Reports.
 - 8—News from Washington.—The Late Captain
Lyons.—The Merrick Camp Meeting.—Bureau
Park: Third Day of the Sixth Annual Trotting
Meeting.—The National Game.—Fire in Phila-
delphia.—Fire in the Pennsylvania Mines.—
Patriotic Sons of America.—Irish Unity.—Boat
Race at Fourchuise.—Army and Navy In-
telligence.—Long Branch.—Shipping In-
telligence.—Advertisements.

THE PATRIOTIC SONS OF AMERICA have need
of more patriotism than can be found in a
name, or else they would not have proposed or
discussed a resolution disfranchising Roman
Catholics and expressing abhorrence of that
system of religion. Let the Patriotic Sons of
America worship as suits them best, and let
the Roman Catholics do the same.

THE ROCHESTER TRAGEDY is the cause of
great excitement among the good citizens of
that town. While such precocious criminality
lies hidden among the children of religious
communities or such reckless rowdiness is
found to be rampant among the participants
in religious picnics it is a matter that deserves
immediate action, and is enough to frighten
the quiet country people out of their prop-
erty.

MIKE COBURN'S BROTHER and friends are
still using every effort to secure his release.
They intimated to the Coroner yesterday that
they thought they could find some obliging
Judge who would take bail. It is a matter of
the utmost interest to the general public to
know what obliging Judge Mr. Coburn can
find. It is not likely that any Judge in the
city, under the present pressure of public
opinion, would dare to allow this ruffian out
on bail. The intimation was doubtless one
of those ebullitions of confidence in political
influence that so frequently defeat their own
ends, like Jack Reynolds' epigram on hanging.

ANOTHER CUBAN LEADER EXECUTED.—Hav-
ana despatches say that the Cuban General
Quessada and Figueredo have been executed
at Santiago de Cuba. Quessada's Venezuelan
expedition was ill-starred in the extreme, and
from the first seemed fated to destruction.
After encountering many obstacles he suc-
ceeded in landing a portion of his forces in Cuba
and achieved one or two unimportant successes,
but soon his entire command was dispersed
and himself taken prisoner. Thus ends an-
other of those unfortunate and seemingly mad
attempts to revive the waning fortunes of the
patriot cause in Cuba.

EARL RUSSELL has been appointed arbi-
trator on the part of England to sit in the
Geneva Commission. Sir Roundell Palmer is
appointed his counsel. There could hardly
have been any person named for this com-
mission of peace and harmony more dis-
tasteful to Americans than Earl Russell,
out of whose injudicious rulings and
cordial hatred of American institutions the
whole question that is now called upon to
settle coolly and justly grew originally. But
as England has the reputation all the world
over of looking out for her own interests
mainly, she cannot be justly condemned for
putting in this place the one man most likely
to secure her interests in the settlement.

COMPENSATION OF THE FRENCH DEPART-
MENTS.—A motion was submitted to the
French National Assembly yesterday pro-
viding for the distribution of remuneration
for the losses sustained by the departments
during the late war. The proposition, which
was strongly opposed by M. Victor Lefranc,
was not acted upon, and for the present the
matter is at rest. So long as the German
indemnity remains unpaid it would be well if
the present government of France abstained
from assuming any immediate financial obli-
gations. Pay the Germans off first, free the
land from the presence of the invader, and
then whatever indemnity is due the invaded
departments should be taken into considera-
tion.

The Family Jars Among the Republicans
and the Troubles of the Democracy—
General Grant Master of the Field.

The Presidential agitation has commenced,
and the controlling influence of the Presi-
dential question is beginning to be felt and
seen in all our political elections. It is ap-
parent, too, looking at the general results of the
late elections in North Carolina and Kentucky,
that, notwithstanding the Ku Klux bill and the
carpet-baggers and the divisions and dissen-
sions in the republican camp, General Grant is
strong in the South and is gaining strength in
that section. Nor can it be questioned that
his name and the record of his administration,
embracing his domestic and foreign policy on
his general programme of peace, are a tower
of strength to his party in all the North. It is
equally clear, from all the signs of the times,
that he will be renominated and re-elected.

But still the family jars among the republi-
cans, arising from rival aspirants for Presi-
dential honors, from disappointed spoilsmen
and reckless demagogues, from trading cliques
and discordant factions, here, there and every-
where, are very serious. They would be fatal
to the republican party in 1872 but for the
neutralizing troubles and embarrassments of
the democratic party. Beginning with
Massachusetts, we find that the irrepressible
General Butler has struck out on a new
departure on labor reform and women's rights
as a republican candidate for Governor. Upon
this movement Wendell Phillips, the
Yankee Cassandra, said in a speech the other
evening at Boston, "The republicans (for
Governor) may nominate Loring. In that
event he (Phillips, the labor reform leader),
would certainly nominate Butler." Further-
more he said that "Butler's course the past
month is the first blow to knock the republican
party to pieces, and it only needs one other
to crystallize it into a new form. He knew of a
good many republicans who would not object
to a reforming of their party on the labor
issue." It is evident that Butler is a thorn in
the side of the orthodox school of Massa-
chusetts republicans. He seems to be re-
solved upon running for Governor in Novem-
ber anyhow, and, if not taken up by the Regu-
lar Republican Convention, he may, as the
labor reform and women's rights candidate,
make a good opening for the democrats under
the standard of the persevering John Quincy
Adams. Should this thing occur, and it may
occur, this republican upset in Massachusetts
will assuredly create a greater political sensa-
tion than did the unexpected triumph of the
democracy in New Hampshire last spring.

Coming next to New York, we find the
republican party of the city and the State cut
up into various discordant cliques and fac-
tions. They may all, however, be classed
under two heads—the Conkling republicans
and the Fenton republicans. The Conkling
wing of the party hold the Custom House, and
go for General Grant against all comers for
the Presidential succession; the Fenton fac-
tion, including the benevolent Mr. Greeley,
being outside of the Custom House, are
thoroughly convinced that the good of the
country requires that General Grant shall be
reduced to one term. The Fenton faction,
however, have declared that they will abide
by the action of the September State Con-
vention of the party, from which we suspect
that they count upon a majority in the Con-
vention, and upon snubbing Conkling, Col-
lector Murphy and General Grant in the Con-
vention resolutions. If they do so Tammany
may feel easy; for, with all the hullabaloo of
wholesale spoilsman raised against her,
Barkis being willin', she will in our Novem-
ber contest walk over the course. Mr.
Greeley says, in so many words, that he
"does not himself favor the renomination of
General Grant, and is prepared to give his
reasons at the proper time;" and we shall
probably get them at the coming Republican
State Convention, for there he will be com-
pelled to make his fight against General Grant
or to surrender at discretion or bolt. We
look for a bolt, with Mordecai Murphy still
"sitting in the King's gate."

Next, looking into Pennsylvania, what
Governor Geary and the labor reformers and
the temperance party, which has taken the
field for the October State election with an inde-
pendent ticket, and what with the fighting republi-
can factions in Philadelphia over the spoils,
there would be a splendid chance for the
democrats, with anything like concord and en-
thusiasm among them. Even as they are, all
at sea, they may, perhaps, recover the State.
In Ohio the republicans seem to be in better con-
dition; but in Illinois Senators Trumbull
and Logan, each looking out for the main chance,
under a new Presidential shuffle, cut and deal,
are doing considerable mischief in the republi-
can camp. The same remarks will apply to
Senator Schurz and Governor Gratz Brown in
Missouri, and the same may be said of the
dubious party loyalty of Senator Tipton (the
Tipton Slasher), of Nebraska. We dare say
that, including Senators Sumner, Fenton,
Trumbull, Logan, Tipton and "General Jim
Nye," of Nevada, there are at least half a
dozen republican Senators who have got the
buzzing bee of the White House in their ears,
and that, waking or sleeping, it bothers them
all the time.

So much for the republican party in the
North. From the East to the West in this
section its wrangling factions and disaffected
leaders and trumpeters are doing all they can
to disorganize and break up the party in
pursuit of their selfish schemes. Nor are the
same demoralizing elements wanting in the
South. They abound in Georgia, they are to
be found in Alabama and Mississippi, and
they have just broken up the Republican
State Convention of Louisiana into two con-
ventions and the party into two parties or
farciously hostile factions. One of these
divisions marches under the banner of the
national administration, and the other—a
sort of Fenton arrangement—under the flag of
Governor Warmoth, who thinks, with Mr.
Greeley, that General Grant should be re-
duced to one term. Under ordinary cir-
cumstances this budget of blundering party leaders
and conflicting cliques and factions would
suffice this fall to clear the way for a sweeping
political revolution in the next fall; but so
strong with the masses of the republican
party and so acceptably before the masses of
the people stands General Grant's record for
the succession, that the opinion universally
prevails that he will be renominated without
difficulty and re-elected President by a de-

cise majority of the popular and electoral
vote for four years more.

But this prevailing opinion of his re-election
is not based altogether upon the satisfactory
record of his administration. The troubles
and embarrassments of the democrats have
much to do with this general impression of the
country. First of all, the democrats want a
Presidential candidate equal to the emergen-
cies of the time. We have urged upon them
the ticket of Chase and Hancock as a powerful
ticket, and that it be backed by a strong Cab-
inet, including such men as J. Q. Adams,
Hoffman, Randolph, Pendleton, Hendricks,
Blair and Governor Walker, of Virginia. But
from the democratic party organs we have had
no encouraging responses to these practical
suggestions. So the question of their Presi-
dential candidate remains a perplexing conun-
dum to the party, and in their National Con-
vention, under the two-thirds rule, some un-
expected obscurity, as in 1844 and 1852, may
cut out all the aspiring and hopeful party
leaders, from Hoffman to Hendricks. The
party leaders admit that it is useless to put up
a military candidate against General Grant;
but with the abandonment of Chase where are
they to find a civilian competent to cope with
the record of General Grant? Here, indeed,
the democratic party is all at sea, while the
leader and the principles of the republicans are
established in General Grant and his success-
ful and satisfactory policy of retrenchment,
economy and peace at home and abroad.

There is still a greater perplexity with the
democrats than that of their Presidential can-
didate in their Presidential platform. Their
"new departure" among the "old line dem-
ocrats" is denounced as a cowardly surrender
to radicalism, a humbug, a delusion and a
snare in the North, East and West, while in
the South the leaders of the "lost cause"—who
are the leaders of the Southern democracy or
of the main body of the dominant Southern
whites—protest that they will adhere to the
Northern democracy only upon the reaffirma-
tion in 1872 of their national platform of 1863,
which defeated Seymour and Blair with their
nomination. So it is that with all these per-
sonal feuds and factious cliques, and squab-
bling factions and splits among the republicans
the opinion prevails on all sides that General
Grant will be re-elected in 1872; that the
greater issues of internal and external peace,
of economy, retrenchment and the payment of
the debt and of order and security in our fi-
nancial affairs will swallow up all these petty
and contemptible complaints of disappointed spoils-
men and trading and over-greedy politicians.
Such are the indications from North Carolina
and even from Kentucky, and we suspect
they will be strengthened in our approaching
September and October elections in the North,
and that if New York is not recovered by the
republicans in November it will probably be
because the Fenton-Greeley faction have re-
solved, at all hazards, to have their revenge
against General Grant, Senator Conkling and
Collector Murphy. But still, our conclusions
from all these republican family jars and dem-
ocratic embarrassments are that General Grant
has become and is becoming stronger as the
master of the political field, and that in due
time all these radical malcontents and sore-
heads, including Mr. Greeley, will be con-
strained to eat their "humble pie."

War Threatening.

The prospect of another war stares Europe
in the face. Our special despatch from Salz-
burg brings the startling news that Russia
has formed an alliance with France against
Austria and Germany. On the other hand,
the Emperor William and Francis Joseph
are about to meet at Gastein. The theme
of their conference, at which the Aus-
trian Chancellor, Count Beust, is also to
be present, will probably be the threatening
Franco-Russian alliance. It now behooves
the two Kaisers to unite in opposing the
hostile combination. Russia is arming on a
gigantic scale. Thiers has refused to reduce
the large military establishment of France.
Surely, this means mischief. It is a well
known fact that Russia has not looked
with a favorable eye upon the overhadow-
ing preponderance of Germany. Austria
is her natural enemy, who has always barred
the execution of her ambitious
designs in the Danubian Principalities. In
view of these facts it is by no means prob-
able that the Czar has taken up those nego-
tiations with Thiers which had been commenced
with the Empress Eugenie and so inopportu-
nely broken off by the revolution of the 4th
of September.

Chief Justice Chase and the Democratic
Party.

The remarkable series of resolutions adopted
by a number of conservative gentlemen at
Parkersburg, West Virginia, and submitted to
Chief Justice Chase for his approval, reveals
at once the hesitation of the democratic party
and the advanced position it will be compelled
to take if Mr. Chase becomes its candidate for
the Presidency. The Chief Justice is not satis-
fied with the "new departure" when it is an-
nounced with reservations disapproving of the
means employed to secure the adoption of the
recent amendments to the constitution. He
wants a simple declaration that the thirteenth,
fourteenth and fifteenth amend-
ments, having been promulgated by all
departments of the government, are
the law of the land. In this he shows
great wisdom, as direct and explicit words
can alone put the party on a platform which
will not be mistaken by the country. He ap-
proves the resolutions in other respects, and
by the letter which we print in to-day's
HERALD it is plain that, while he is not push-
ing himself forward for the Presidency, he
will not refuse the democratic nomination.
The wisest thing the party can do is to make
him the candidate on the broad and liberal
platform upon which he is willing to stand.
Unless the democracy comes up to his position
on the "dead issues" there is no hope for the
success of the party in the next campaign; and
even by making the advance it is doubtful if
they can succeed unless they make Mr. Chase
their standard-bearer. We shall see with
what wisdom they act in the matter, but in
any event the opinions of Chief Justice Chase
on the national issues of the campaign of 1872
cannot fail to create a very profound impres-
sion. Obedience to the constitutional amend-
ments, an indivisible Union, the speedy
resumption of specie payments, a general
amnesty, the revision of the tariff, making it a

tariff for revenue only, and retrenchment and
reform in all the departments of the govern-
ment, are propositions which will commend
themselves to the whole body of the people.
With these principles in the platform and so
able an exponent of them as the Chief Justice
at the head of the ticket the democracy would
enter upon the next canvass better prepared
for the fight than at any time since the break-
ing out of the rebellion.

The Threatened Meeting in Hyde Park—
What Will the Government Do?—The
Two Public Guests of Ireland—The Prince
of Wales and Marshal MacMahon.

We learn by the cable that the action of the
Irish government in suppressing the Fenian
amnesty meeting in Dublin has provoked a
great deal of feeling in England, and that an
indignation meeting is to be held in Hyde Park
next Sunday to protest, in the name of the
English people, against this flagrant and out-
rageous interference with the "right of assem-
blage." This curiously agrees with what we
predicted a few days ago as the probable plan
of campaign of Mr. Maguire and other promi-
nent Irish leaders to obtain the repeal of the
Union. First among the features of that agi-
tation would be, we said, an attempt to civi-
lize an *entente cordiale* between the English
and Irish masses, and to show both peoples
that their common enemy was that privileged
feudal class which has instigated the oppres-
sion of Ireland and has brought about the
brutalization of the English peasantry.
The proposed gathering in Hyde
Park proves, indeed, that this mutual
sympathy already exists, thanks, doubt-
less, to the organized exertions of the
men in both countries who aim at revolution-
izing the British empire. John Bright has
long shadowed forth such a policy in his
speeches and in his acts; and we have little
doubt that national prejudice and jealousy
will in time be succeeded by the *esprit d*
corps engendered by the sense of a common
interest and the enthusiasm of a common
struggle. All over Europe kings and mil-
lionsaires are complaining that the spirit of
nationality is decaying among their victims,
and that it is no longer possible to inflame
the mind of the artisan of one country against
the artisan of another. The masses of the people
in all civilized countries are, indeed, beginning
to believe that the grand struggle that affects
their welfare—ay, even their honor and
dignity as men—is a struggle between classes,
not a struggle between nationalities. Eng-
lishmen and Irishmen seem in this respect to
have caught the spirit of the age; and they
will stand together to abolish the rank abuses
and right the wrongs that have for a
thousand years ministered to the amusement
and the profit of a selfish aristocracy.

As to the attack of the police upon a gather-
ing in Phoenix Park, and the bloodshed in
which it resulted, there can be but one opinion
among thoughtful men. It was a foolish
blunder on the part of the Lord Lieutenant.
We may grant, for the sake of argument, that
the people had no right to meet in a public
park, which nominally belongs to the crown,
though it is admitted that they had a right to
assemble in a private hall or upon private
property. But how absurd to resent such a
slight stretching of the undisputed right into
a great political crime! A sensible ruler
would have let Mr. Sullivan and his colleagues
talk to their hearts' content. It is not the most
dangerous species of sedition that this air
itself in the public gaze. After all, what harm
could they have done? And then, how ill-
timed was this determined and bloody pro-
secution of disloyalty! The Prince of Wales
had gone on a "starring" tour through the
country to revive by his presence the old Celtic
respect for a king, or a king's son. He had
talked already hundreds of yards of pleasant
but meaningless blarney, and might perhaps
have ultimately succeeded in winning the
affections of his Irish subjects but for the
pig-headed folly of the authorities. We believe
that he intended, as a last and winning card
for popularity, to play exactly the very measure
that the meeting called for—the amnesty of
the imprisoned Fenians. Nothing but the
greatest stupidity on the part of the Lord
Lieutenant can explain the appeal to brute
force at such a crisis as this.

The consequence of the riot has been to
intensify a hundred fold the hatred of the
English monarchy by the Irish people. The
Prince of Wales is denounced in every
paper that appeals to the masses, and he
is hissed and hooted, or at best
received with an insulting silence, when-
ever he appears in the streets. What a
contrast to these expressions of aversion and
contempt will be the hearty welcome accorded
by every Irishman to the gallant Marshal
MacMahon during his coming visit
to the land of his ancestors! The French
hero may, perhaps, pass under fewer triumphal
arches and eat not quite so many public
dinners as the Prince; but in all that makes
up a true welcome—enthusiastic crowds, faces
beaming pleasure, eyes flashing admiration,
throats sonorous with hearty cheers—we think
the Marshal will have by far the better time.

But what does the British government intend
to do about the coming demonstration in Hyde
Park? Will it dare repeat in London next
Sabbath the bloody work of last Sunday in
Dublin? We think not. The English people
are as resolute and earnest in defending the
rights their fathers won as their fellow sub-
jects across the Irish Channel, and the govern-
ment, in these latter days of almost universal
suffrage, dare not awake their wrath. Per-
haps it is a wet day and the meeting is a
slim one the authorities may venture to dis-
perse it, but not otherwise. We shall watch
with keen interest the upshot of the struggle.

The Trial of the Communists.

Now that the Communists have been fairly
put upon trial and that evidence begins to be
made public, we are the more fully convinced
that the worst things said of them were not
quite up to the mark. It was testified that
Ferré released convicts and put arms in their
hands. The Abbe Darcy, who saw some of
their doings, said he had been for twenty-five
years a missionary among savages, and that
even among the barbarous races he had never
witnessed atrocities equal to those perpetrated
by the Communists. He also said that among
the members of the court martial, which sat in
the Roquette Prison, there were boys not over
seventeen years of age. Assay at the bar of
justice glories in his shame, admits that he

look part in the execution of captives, and
justifies the wildest atrocities of the Com-
mune on the principle of the law of retalia-
tion. More will yet come out. But come out
what may, we are not likely to be made to
lose the latest organization which aims at the
reconstruction of society. The International
and the Commune speak for themselves; but
so far as they have spoken we must say we
do not like them. Murderers let loose on
society could not be worse than the Paris
Commune. It is the duty of the civilized
world to squelch the International.

Slavery in Cuba.

Even the memorials of men so distinguished
as M. Guizot and M. Laboulaye for the aboli-
tion of slavery in Cuba and Porto Rico can
have no practical results. The King of Spain
is almost as powerless in the Spanish colonies
as the King of Dahomey, and especially on
such questions as the question of slavery in
Cuba. The prosperity of the island depends
upon cheap and forced labor while Spanish
dominion continues, and Spanish cupidity will
not permit abolition in Cuba either now or
hereafter if such a consummation can be pre-
vented. Zelueta is now in Spain seeking
the reappointment of Concha as Captain
General merely as a means of fostering
slavery and secretly reopening the slave
trade. Cargoes of slaves occasionally arrive
off the island now, and, in spite of all that
the Spaniards say to the contrary, they are
landed. There can be no doubt that the
slave ship which was reported off the island
early in the summer accomplished its wicked
purpose. The Gradual Emancipation act,
which was to go into operation last January,
is a dead letter. There is not yet the first
slave capable of labor who has been freed
under its operations. While the United States
continue to spend one hundred and ten mil-
lions of dollars annually for Cuban sugars,
produced by a system of labor antagonistic to
our own, the Cubans and Spaniards will hold
on to their forced labor. Guizot and Labou-
laye would have shown more wisdom if they
had asked England and America to put a stop
to a system which is a disgrace to civilization.
Their petition to the helpless King of the
Spaniards would be dignified if we were to
call it a farce.

President Grant and the Memory of Sir
Walter Scott.

In another place in the HERALD of this
morning will be found a despatch addressed
by President Grant to the Earl of Dalkeith,
the presiding officer at the Scott centennial
celebration in Edinburgh on Wednesday. The
despatch does credit to the head and heart of
President Grant. It was a pity the President
was from home when Dalkeith's message ar-
rived; for the reading of his reply would
have been the sensation of the day in Edin-
burgh. As it is we are glad to see it on
record. The despatch of the Earl of Dalkeith
and the reply of the President, taken together,
must be regarded as another beautiful out-
come of that fine spirit which found expres-
sion in the Washington Treaty. "The
American people," says the President, "who
have been instructed and edited by Sir
Walter Scott's works of history, poetry and
fiction, will highly appreciate your cordial
expressions of friendship and reciprocity that
in all sincerity." This is the kind of rivalry
in which the two great English speaking
families ought to indulge. Hand in hand let
us thus march on to the great future. United
the two peoples stand and must stand at the
head of civilization. Kind words are easily
spoken; and kind words are more potent
conquerors than mighty armies.

The Dangers of the Ferries.

The inquests and investigations into the
cause of the Westfield explosion still continue,
though little new matter is being brought for-
ward in evidence. As a new cause for uneasiness
one expert, evidently an intelligent and
reliable gentleman, said it was generally con-
ceded that to sound a boiler with a light ham-
mer is a better test than hydrostatic pressure.
Superintendent Braisted said that he would
rather have a man for engineer who had learned
his trade as a fireman, and that he knew men
to take charge of steamships who had been
blacksmiths. The inspection of all the ferry-
boats, including the remaining ones on the
Staten Island line, is now going on, and before
certificates are granted we would like to have
the riddle solved. Is there no better way of
inspecting? Hydrostatic pressure is evidently
a faulty test, because, while it may indicate a
high capacity in the boiler for resisting steam,
the very test itself so injures the boiler
that it would not probably indicate near so
much at a second test made immediately after.
In other words, it shows the steam pressure
which the boiler might have stood before the
test was made, but it renders the boiler unfit
to stand it afterward.

As to the engineers, we think the inspectors
might also inspect them more thoroughly
before certifying to them. If an engineer is a
mere machine himself, capable barely of pulling
one lever, hoisting another and scanning the
various gauges; if he is so ignorant as to call
a vacuum foul air and know not the definition of
maximum, then the company should be
required to teach him the theory of explosions
or else get other men. It is the high price of
educated engine drivers that deters ferry obli-
panies from putting a reasonable animal
rather than an automaton to control this
powerful giant of steam. The Astoria and
Weehawken ferries have been inspected by the
HERALD Commissioner, and so far as safety
is concerned, they might as well be so many
nitro-glycerine cans.

ARREST OF AN ALLEGED SWINDLER.

How a Baker Undertook to Raise Bread
in Westchester County.

Louis Christ, a baker of Oriental origin, doing
business on the corner of 127th street and Third
avenue, Harlem, was arrested yesterday on a war-
rant issued by Justice Browne, of Morrisania, West-
chester county, in which he is charged by Louis
Dehl, of that town, with obtaining a quantity of
flour, valued at \$200, by misrepresenting his financial
status. It seems that the accused called at Dehl's
place of business in Mott Haven, and having stated
that he was the owner of considerable real estate in
New York and Westchester county succeeded in se-
curing the merchandise indicated. Subsequent in-
quiry, however, revealed the fact that the real
estate owned by the unpropitious customer existed
chiefly in the latter's imagination. On being ar-
ranged before Justice Browne the accused was
ordered to find bonds in \$1,000 to appear for further
examination on the 16th inst.

Personal Intelligence.

Judge John Powell, of Georgia, is at the Grand
Central.
General D. W. Adams, of Alabama, is quartered at
the Fifth Avenue.
United States Senator Charles Sumner, of Massa-
chusetts, yesterday arrived at the Brevoort House.
William O. Alexander, of Princeton, N. J., is stop-
ping at the St. James Hotel.
Congressman Clinton L. Merriman, of Locust
Grove, N. Y., is sojourning at the Fifth Avenue.
General G. B. Cass, of Pittsburgh, Pa., is dwelling
at the St. Nicholas.
United States Senator James W. Patterson, of New
Hampshire, is registered at the Astor House.
Rev. Telfair Hodgson, of the University of Ala-
bama, is temporarily residing at the New York
Hotel.
Thomas A. Ritchie, of Halifax, N. S., is at the
Clarendon Hotel.
Captain J. M. Lancaster, of the United States
Army, has quarters at the Albemarle Hotel.
Congressman J. Lawrence Gola, of Reading, Pa.,
is sojourning at the Astor House.
General G. Lawrence, of Rhode Island, is a dweller
at the Brevoort House.
R. C. Brinkley, of Tennessee, is a resident of the
Grand Central.
General A. J. Myer, of the United States Army,
Chief of the Signal Service, is residing at the Fifth
Avenue.
W. H. Giddard, of Louisville, Tenn., is at the
Clarendon Hotel.
Major O. Livermore, of San Francisco, is quar-
tered at the Fifth Avenue.
Major S. S. Davis, of Cincinnati, is among the
recent arrivals at the St. Nicholas.
David Paul Brown, of Philadelphia, is staying at
the Astor House.
J. H. Ramsay, of Albany, is again at the Fifth Ave-
nue.
Dr. Gatling, of Hartford, is a sojourner at the St.
Nicholas.
W. H. Shock, of the United States Navy, is quar-
tered at the Astor House.
Major J. N. Knapp, of Auburn, is sojourning at
the St. Nicholas.
D. T. Casement, of Cincinnati, Ohio, is among the
late arrivals at the Fifth Avenue.
Wm. H. Seward, of Auburn, is at the St. Nicho-
las.
Judge Richard Busted, of the United States Dis-
trict Court of Alabama, yesterday took quarters at
the Sturtevant House.

NEW YORK CITY.

The following record will show the changes in the
temperature for the past twenty-four hours in com-
parison with the corresponding day of last year, as
indicated by the thermometer at Hulsma's Phar-
macy, HERALD Building, corner of Ann street:

	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.
3 A. M.	83°	75°	5 P. M.	89°
6 A. M.	83°	74°	8 P. M.	89°
9 A. M.	83°	77°	9 P. M.	87°
12 M.	87°	83°	12 P. M.	87°
Average temperature yesterday, 81°				
Average temperature for corresponding date last year, 81°				

John Allen, aged twelve years, who resided with
his parents at 241 Delancey street, fell overboard
accidentally, at the foot of Stanton street, yesterday
afternoon, and was drowned before aid could reach
him. His body was swept away with the tide and
has not yet been found.

Amelia Trow, a little girl, eight years of age,
whose parents live on the northeast corner of
Thirty-seventh street and Tenth avenue, died
yesterday from the effects of burns received by her
clothes accidentally taking fire. Coroner Young
was called to make an examination in the case.

Coroner Young was yesterday notified by Sergeant
Carr, of the Tenth precinct, of the death of Mr. Nor-
folk street of Mary Hathaway. In his note to the
Coroner Sergeant Carr stated that Mrs. Hathaway
died suddenly in her apartments, caused, it is sup-
posed, by a stroke which had broken out a short time
previously at 100 Norfolk street.

Justice Shandley, at Jefferson Market, yesterday
committed George Leavitt for trial upon complaint
of James Lee, of Fifty-fourth street, near Eighth
avenue. Death ensued from the injuries. A horse
harness and wagon from him on Wednesday, valued
at \$700. The property was found in the possession of
the prisoner.

Frederick Bohler, a German, died yesterday in
Centre Street Hospital. On Wednesday evening he
was driving a lager beer truck past the corner of
Warren and Greenwich streets, when